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Bulletin *on Current* *Literature*

The monthly bibliography for
workers with the handicapped

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The NATIONAL SOCIETY
for CRIPPLED CHILDREN *and Adults, Inc.*
11 SO. LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO 3, ILL.
THE EASTER SEAL AGENCY

HELP CRIPPLED CHILDREN



The National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, the Easter Seal society, a nationwide federation of more than 2,000 state and local member societies, provides a variety of needed services in the fields of health, welfare, education, recreation, employment and rehabilitation. Its three-point program is:

Education of the public, professional workers and parents.

Research to provide increased knowledge of the causes and prevention of handicapping conditions, and in methods of improved care, education and treatment of the handicapped.

Direct Services to the handicapped, including case finding, diagnostic clinics, medical care, physical, occupational, and speech and hearing therapy, treatment and training centers and clinics, special schools and classes, teaching of the home-bound, psychological services, vocational training, curative and sheltered workshops, employment service, camps, recreational services, and provision of braces, appliances and equipment.

ACCIDENTS

271. Krall, Vita

Personality characteristics of accident repeating children. J. Abnormal and Soc. Psychology. Jan., 1953. 48:1:99-107. Reprint.

The hypotheses that accident prone children have greater aggressive drive, as a result of nurturance frustration in an authoritarian home environment, and greater aggression anxiety, as a result of punishment for expression of aggression, when compared with accident free children was investigated in this study. Thirty-two children, age five to eight, selected from the records of five Rochester (N. Y.) hospitals were matched with the same number of accident free children from the same schools and grades. Two two-minute standardized doll play interviews were used for testing. Findings are in accordance with indications that accident repeating children come from home environments suggesting greater social disorganization. It could not be conclusively shown that there is any cause and effect relationship between personality characteristics and the accident repeating tendency.

AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION--PROCEEDINGS--1952

272. American Public Health Association

The practice of public health, 1952; a topical and selected report of the 80th annual meeting of the ... and related organizations held at Cleveland, Ohio, October 20-24, 1952. Public Health Reports. Feb., 1953. 68:2:197-280.

The broad subject of the Association's annual meeting was "... the advancement of sanitary science and the promotion of organizations and measures for the practical application of public hygiene" This is a news-summary report of the Association meeting discussions. A section is included on health programs and their aid to handicapped children, in which various state programs for the epileptic, those with speech, hearing and visual defects are reported.

AMPUTATION--MEDICAL TREATMENT

273. McKenzie, D. S.

The elderly amputee. Brit. Med. J. Jan. 17, 1953. 4802:153-156.

"A series of 341 consecutive primary amputees of 65 years or more who have been referred to Roehampton (England) Limb Fitting Centre for a prosthesis has been reviewed. The results suggest that no single factor will determine the selection of patients suitable for limb fitting, and that an assessment must be made of the entire physical and mental makeup. Age itself is not an adverse factor, and there is no evidence that wearing a prosthetic limb has shortened life significantly. It is suggested that correct briefing and an energetic and continued physical programme are of inestimable value in preparing patients for wearing a prosthesis. The subsequent care of the elderly amputee after training in the use of the prosthesis is a problem in social medicine as yet not adequately met."--Summary.

APHASIA

274. Barger, William Calvin

An experimental approach to aphasic and to nonreading children. Am. J. Orthopsychiatry. Jan., 1953. 23:1:158-170.

A report of an experiment using the mirror technique to improve the reading ability and speech of aphasic and nonreading children. Speed of learning was greatly accelerated by the mirror over that of the usual tutorial method. Not only was there improvement in learning, but improvement in emotional status was obvious. The high incidence of mixed cerebral dominance among children with verbal or reading aphasia seemed significant. The presence of mixed laterality and verticality was less important than the fact that through the intermediations of the mirror, the non-reader made an adjustment to his reversals and inversions, often in as few as two lessons. Handedness to be encouraged in a child who is confused should correspond to the dominant eye. Children whose difficulties were primarily psychogenic in etiology were excluded from the scope of the paper.

275. Suter, Cary

Anomic aphasia; differential diagnosis and cerebral localization of lesion in twenty cases. J. Am. Med. Assn. Feb. 7, 1953. 151:6: 462-468.

A discussion of a form of speech disorder characterized by difficulty in recalling the names of persons and things. It is a major type of speech disorder standing between sensory aphasia and motor aphasia, and arising from a defect in the associative processes necessary to language and not from any breakdown in sensory and motor functions. "...It is often confused with motor aphasia (in 50% of the cases reported in this paper) and at times is misdiagnosed in other ways or overlooked altogether (in 30% of the cases reported in this paper) and at times is diagnosed in other ways or overlooked altogether (in 30% of the cases reported in this paper). Anomic aphasia results when a cortical or subcortical lesion causes damage to a region of the dominant hemisphere in or near the angular gyrus.... A visual field defect, especially an incomplete right homonymous hemianopsia is more often associated with this type of aphasia than any other neurological findings...."

BLIND--DIAGNOSIS

See 289.

BLIND--PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

276. Neumann, Frederic T.

A comment on the Mental Measurement Conference. Internatl. J. for the Education of the Blind. Feb., 1953. 2:2:141-142.

Some of the significant agreements reached at the Second Regional Conference on Mental Measurement of the Blind held at the Michigan School for the Blind, Lansing, Michigan, are discussed. Psychological evaluation, the use of achievement tests with the blind, practical ways of utilizing results of tests, and ways in which tests should be adapted for use with the

BLIND--PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS (continued)

blind were considered. Psychologists, teachers, social workers and administrators participated in the Conference.

BRAIN

See 349.

BRAIN INJURIES--ETIOLOGY

277. Keith, Haddow M.

Neurologic lesions in relation to the sequelae of birth injury, by Haddow M. Keith, Mildred A. Norval, and Arthur B. Hunt. Neurology. Feb., 1953. 3:2:139-147.

This study, an extension of a previous one reporting the incidence and role of prolonged labor, asphyxia, or delayed respiration in causing persistent neurologic abnormalities in infants who survived, reviews the cases of 4,464 babies born from 1944 to 1947. They concluded from data obtained that such factors showed no evidence of causing neurologic abnormalities in infants surviving; the same was true of children born to mothers having placental or cord changes, toxemia or hypertension, during pregnancy. The literature in this field is reviewed and data from follow-up studies is presented.

CAMPING

278. McBride, Robert E.

Camping at the midcentury; a census of organized camping in America. Chicago, Am. Camping Assn., 1953. 41 p. illus., tabs.

Conducted under the auspices of the Am. Camping Assn. through a grant from the Lilly Endowment, Inc.

Contains a chapter on the historical background of camping in the United States, followed by a discussion of the census report, its interpretation and a summary of the major findings. Factors affecting organized camping, needs and trends in the camping field are reviewed. The appendix includes tables of census statistics, sample data card and instruction letter, suggestions for further research on camping, a list of other research studies already published, and standards for desirable camp practices as recommended by the American Camping Association.

Available from the American Camping Association, 343 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 4, Illinois, at \$1.00 a copy.

See also 287.

CEREBRAL PALSY--DIAGNOSIS

279. American Academy of Pediatrics

Round table discussion: nature, recognition and management of neuromuscular disabilities in children; Meyer A. Perlstein, chairman. Pediatrics. Feb., 1953. 11:2:166-173.

In this round table discussion held at the annual meeting of the Academy, in Chicago, October 21 and 22, 1952, differential diagnosis,

CEREBRAL PALSY--DIAGNOSIS (continued)

etiology and classification of types of cerebral palsy are discussed by M. A. Perlstein, M. D., and speech problems encountered in the disease are covered by Eugene T. McDonald, Ed. D.

CEREBRAL PALSY--SPECIAL EDUCATION--NEW YORK

280. New York City. Bureau for Handicapped Children

Manual for the operation of cerebral palsy school units in New York City. New York, The Bureau, 1952. 24 p. Mimeo.

Procedures evolved and tested in the operation of two cerebral palsy school units in New York City during the past six years are presented in this manual. Medical and educational services were integrated into a single program. Suggestions on the physical plant, personnel, medical supervision, duties of personnel, employment policies, criteria for admission, screening procedures, and the various administrative problems are outlined. Concluding the manual are chapters on evaluation of services for children and recommended equipment for a cerebral palsy unit.

Issued by the Bureau for Handicapped Children, New York City Dept. of Health, 125 Worth St., New York, N. Y.

CEREBRAL PALSY--SPEECH CORRECTION

See 279.

CHILD GUIDANCE--INSTITUTIONS--DIRECTORIES

281. U. S. Children's Bureau

Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children; a listing. Washington, D. C., The Bureau, 1952. 78 p.

Organizations offering various types of programs for children with many types of emotional disturbances are listed here, with a brief description of their services, staff, and facilities. Information was obtained from a survey made by the Children's Bureau in 1951 of institutions whose primary purpose was the treatment of emotional and personality problems of children. The list covers institutions with minimal specialized services as well as those with every available service needed in the treatment of children accepted for care. A full report of the survey is being prepared by the Bureau.

Available from U. S. Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., at 25¢ a copy.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITALS

282. Lammers, Aurelia

Understanding the sick child, by Aurelia Lammers and Helen Cole. Dela. State Med. J. Sept., 1952. 24:9:255-258. Reprint.

The special problems of the child who is hospitalized should be recognized by parents, physicians, and all those concerned with the child's welfare and personality development. The writers discuss the necessity for strengthening the parent-child relationship, for the correct timing of operations where necessary, for better understanding of the child's and the parent's reactions. In treating the sick child, the medical social worker helps to interpret the situation to both parents and child, aiding in social and emotional adjustment.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITALS (continued)

283. Prugh, Dane G.

A study of the emotional reactions of children and families to hospitalization and illness, by Dane G. Prugh (and others). Am. J. Orthopsychiatry. Jan., 1953. 23:1:70-106.

"... The present investigation was designed to evaluate: 1) the nature of the immediate reactions and modes of adaptation of children and parents to the impact of hospitalization on medical ward in a children's hospital; 2) the incidence and character of long-range emotional reactions of children and families to the experience of hospitalization; 3) the degree of modifiability of such reactions with the use of an experimental program of ward management. . . ." The study was carried out at the Children's Medical Center, Boston, using two groups of 100 children--a control and an experimental group. Methods and results of the study are discussed. The experimental ward management program appeared to have produced a significant lowering of the incidence and severity of emotional reactions of all age levels, and was most marked in children over four years of age. A lack of adequate psychological preparation of children for hospitalization was shown.

CLEFT PALATE--DELAWARE

284. Sabloff, Jack

The Delaware cleft palate program. Dela. State Med. J. Sept., 1952. 24:9:248-249. Reprint.

Together with: The role of the speech therapist in the cleft palate clinic, Marian L. Gilmore. -The advantages to the orthodontist of the group approach in treatment of the cleft palate patient, Louis Kreshtool. -Will the child outgrow his speech problem, Donald Schantz-Hansen.

A description of the services offered by the Delaware Cleft Palate Clinic, started in September, 1951, at Alfred I. duPont Institute to provide plastic surgery, speech therapy, related medical, social and public health nursing services, and orthodontic treatment for children with cleft lip and cleft palate. Cooperation of members of the medical, dental, social welfare, speech correction, public health nursing and mental hygiene fields is essential when such a variety of services is offered. The actual operation of the clinic is described briefly in the four articles listed here. The program is administered under the Maternal and Child Health and Crippled Children's Services, Delaware State Board of Health, of which Dr. Sabloff is Director.

CLEFT PALATE--ETIOLOGY

285. McEvitt, William G.

Cleft lip and palate and parental age; a statistical study of etiology. Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery. Aug., 1952. 10:2:77-82. Reprint.

A report on a statistical study which the writer made using birth registrations of the Detroit Health Department and an analysis of 282 consecutive cases of cleft lip and palate from the files of the Straith Clinic. Tables list the percentage breakdown; results were negative in proving that parental age affected the development of cleft lip and palate. Various theories of the etiology of the deformity are discussed; the author favors

CLEFT PALATE--ETIOLOGY (continued)

the opinion that abnormal genes and the mating of such genes produces cleft lip and palate, but does not eliminate the possibility of other causes as yet undiscovered or inconclusively proven. The handling of parents and relatives who seek advice on the incidence and possibility of bearing a child with this deformity is discussed.

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS AND COURSES

286. National University Extension Association

Supervised correspondence instruction in the secondary school. Bul., Natl. Assn. Secondary-School Principals. Dec., 1952. 36:190:4-151.

Entire issue devoted to the subject.

A special issue of the Bulletin, prepared by the Committee on Correspondence Education of the National University Extension Association, containing a summary of research on supervised correspondence study, a description of plans used, and the success of such plans when used as a tool of instruction. Silvia Haight, Director of the State Correspondence School, Missoula, Montana, has an article titled "The use of supervised correspondence study for home-bound and isolated students," appearing on pp. 60-71, which describes the benefits enjoyed by handicapped and isolated children under this plan of study.

This issue is available from the National Association of Secondary-School Principals, 1201 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C., at \$1.50 a copy.

DAY CAMPING

287. Camp Fire Girls

Guide for day camping. New York, Camp Fire Girls (1952?). 50 p. Mimeo.

Because of the increasing need for guidance and assistance in day camping programs, the Department of Camping of the Camp Fire Girls organization has developed this manual outlining standards in areas of program, leadership, site, facilities, equipment, administration, health, safety, and sanitation. Part II makes specific suggestions for adapting standards to local conditions. A bibliography of helpful material for those planning programs concludes the manual.

Issued by Department of Camping, Camp Fire Girls, Inc., 16 East 48th St., New York 17, N. Y., at 35¢ a copy.

DEAF

288. American J. Occupational Therapy. Jan.-Feb., 1953. 7:1.

Auditory issue.

Contents: The auditory mechanism and its diseases, Louis Kleinfeld. - Deafness: problems of diagnosis and rehabilitation, Paul Lindenberg. - The psychological implications of hearing impairments, Edna Simon Levin. - Positive and negative techniques to employ and avoid with the auditory handicapped, Agnes Dick Ness.

DEAF--DIAGNOSIS

289. Stockwell, Eunice

Visual defects in the deaf child. A. M. A. Arch. Ophthalmology. Oct., 1952. 48:4:428-432. Reprint.

This article reports a study of the findings in the ophthalmologic examinations during the past ten years which are included as part of the routine physical examination of pupils at the Pennsylvania School for the Deaf, Philadelphia. Points emphasized by the findings are: 1) a higher incidence of refractive errors in the deaf than in the hearing child, 2) in the deaf the amount of hyperopia follows the pattern of the strabismic rather than the nonstrabismic child, 3) a complete ophthalmologic examination should be given children at time of admission to a school for the deaf, in order to discover and correct any existant ametropia, and 4) periodic ophthalmologic examinations should be given at regular intervals to maintain the best possible visual efficiency. Statistical data compiled from the findings of the study are included.

DEAF--EMPLOYMENT

290. Gallaudet College

Government employment of the college-trained deaf person; symposium, fourth annual Alumni Day, May 11, 1952. Washington, D. C., The College, 1952. 38 p. (Vol. 11, Bul. no. 2., Oct., 1952)

Contents: Job opportunities in the Federal government for the college-trained deaf person, Gunnar E. Rath. -How to get government employment and advance in it, Wilson H. Grabill. -Federal employment opportunities for the deaf college graduate, H. Richard McCamant. -The new trend, Victor H. Galloway. -Employment of the college-trained deaf in state and local governments, Richard M. Phillips. -Attitudes of management toward college-trained deaf workers in government, Samuel A. Block. -Summation, Harley Z. Wooden, moderator.

Issued by Gallaudet College, Kendall Green, Washington 2, D. C.

DEAF--PARENT EDUCATION

291. Volta Speech Association for the Deaf

Parent participation; a summer meeting panel discussion, June 19, 1952. Moderator: Marguerite Stoner. Volta Rev. Feb., 1953. 55:2: 78-90.

Participants in the discussion were two mothers of deaf children, one a teacher at John Tracy Clinic, the other, a member of the Board at Rochester School for the Deaf; a supervising teacher and adviser for a parent program in one of the larger schools; a teacher; and a child psychiatrist dealing with the problems of children and their parents. The parent program at the Lexington School for the Deaf is described, as are experiences of the parents in teaching deaf children. The emotional environment of the deaf child and his parents is discussed by Dr. Elizabeth S. Mackay, Child Psychiatrist at the Judge Baker Foundation, Boston. Miss Stoner, the moderator, is a tutor of the deaf, John Tracy Clinic, Los Angeles, California.

DEAF--SPECIAL EDUCATION--BIBLIOGRAPHY

292. Poulos, Thomas H.

Selected annotated bibliography: education of the deaf. Flint, Mich., Mich. School for the Deaf, 1953. Various paging. Mimeo.

For the teacher of the deaf who does not have easy access to the special or large college library, the compiler has included in this bibliography many references to articles appearing in the American Annals of the Deaf and the Volta Review. For easy use, the material is classified in seven sections under the headings of 1) Pre-school, 2) Speech, 3) Language, 4) Speech reading, 5) Reading, 6) Auditory training and conservation of hearing, and 7) Research in education of the deaf. Literature published from 1900-1950 is indexed; only a few entries of material published the past two years are included.

Available from Michigan School for the Deaf, Flint 2, Michigan, at 50¢ a copy.

EMPLOYMENT

See 329.

EMPLOYMENT (GOVERNMENT)

See 290.

EMPLOYMENT (INDUSTRIAL)

293. Horton, Evelyn

The physically and mentally handicapped in industry. Welfare Bul., Ill. Dept. of Public Welfare. Jan.-Feb., 1953. 44:1:20-23.

A medical rehabilitation consultant in the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation discusses the problems with which institutions treating the physically and mentally handicapped persons must cope in rehabilitating their patients to self-support and achievement. Industry's demands are practically identical for both the normal and the handicapped and should be kept in mind while training the disabled for employment. Community resources outside the institution can play a part in reducing the social and economic waste of disabled manpower.

EMPLOYMENT (INDUSTRIAL)--PLACEMENT

294. Hicks, R. A.

The right man for the right job, by R. A. Hicks (and others). Industrial Med. and Surgery. Feb., 1953. 22:2:69-75.

The description of flexible and dependable procedures observed at the Naval Supply Center, Oakland, California, for the diverse problems of special placement of persons varying from the nervous individual incapable of working under conditions of irritation and stress to the bilateral amputee and the elderly asthmatic. Examples of the classification system used and an interpretation of each grade are given.

EPILEPSY

295. Gooddy, William

Rehabilitation of the epileptic. Rehabilitation. Jan., 1953. 7:10-16.

EPILEPSY (continued)

An article contributing to the education of the public on the physical aspects of epilepsy, treatment, mental attitudes of the epileptic toward employment and toward his disease. The necessary components of a rehabilitation program for the epileptic are adequately informed employers, the right type of work and selective placement, an appreciation of the epileptic's disability, and consideration of his desire to work.

FRACTURES

296. Katz, Jacob F.

Spontaneous fractures in paraplegic children. J. Bone and Joint Surgery. Jan., 1953. 35-A:1:220-226. Reprint.

"... This report is concerned with the incidence of lower-extremity fractures in paraplegic children with sensory disturbance. Papers dealing with adult paraplegics have mentioned the complication of susceptibility to pathological fractures, but their occurrence was regarded as infrequent... No reference was found in the literature to the incidence of fractures in paraplegic children..." Two case reports of paraplegic children undergoing rehabilitation therapy at Blythedale Orthopaedic Hospital and Rehabilitation Center for Children, Valhalla, New York, illustrate that spontaneous fractures occur frequently in paraplegic children during rest in bed. Nurses and attendants administering daily routine bed care should be cautioned to exercise gentleness.

HANDICAPPED--BIOGRAPHY

See 350.

HEALTH SERVICES

297. U. S. Public Health Service

Guide to health organization in the United States, 1951, by Joseph W. Mountin and Evelyn Flook. Washington, D. C., Govt. Print. Off., 1953. 104 p. (Public health service publication no. 196)

A revised, second edition of a pamphlet which brings together in simple, brief form the functions of the many agencies rendering health services in the United States. It points out the contributions of Federal, state, and local official and voluntary agencies, of private physicians, dentists, and nurses. An exhaustive presentation of the highly complex subject of public health administration has not been attempted, but an appended bibliography is included for those desiring more detailed information on the administrative aspects of public health services. Statistics on existing facilities for hospitalization of mental, tubercular, chronic disease and general patients are given in the appendices.

Available from U. S. Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., at 30¢ a copy.

HEALTH SERVICES--PROGRAMS

See 351.

HEALTH SERVICES--SURVEYS

298. U. S. Public Health Service

Organized health services in a county of the United States, by Milton I. Roemer and Ethel A. Wilson. Washington, D. C., The Service, 1952. 91 p. tabs. (Public Health Serv. publ. no. 197.)

The authors of this study have "... attempted to set down systematically the structure and function of all organized health services having an impact on the people of one county.... They have considered voluntary agencies and even businesses, as well as governmental authorities. Programs are described which emanate from the State and Federal levels, as well as wholly in the local community. Programs relating to medical care are considered, no less than those designed to prevent injury and disease.... This study was conducted as a cooperative research project between the Monongalia County (West Virginia) Health Department and the U. S. Public Health Service, State Relations Division...." It was originally published under the title, "Organized Health Services in a Rural County," January, 1951. In the study is offered a classification of some 19 preventive programs, 24 medical care programs, research and training activities.

Available from U. S. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., at 45¢ a copy.

HEART DISEASE

See 352.

HEART DISEASE--EMPLOYMENT

299. Ohio Cleveland Academy of Medicine

Heart disease and industrial medicine; the placement, protection and rehabilitation of persons suffering from heart disease: a panel discussion. Moderator, Edward M. Kline, M. D. Industrial Med. and Surgery. Feb., 1953. 22:2:76-79. Reprint.

On the panel were Dr. Herman K. Hellerstein who spoke on rehabilitation Dr. Donald A. Kelly whose subject was "What Can Industry Do?", William C. Hartman, discussing workmen's compensation for the cardiac worker, and Dr. Harold Feil, outlining duties of the family physician to the cardiac patient.

HEART DISEASE--PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

300. Freed, Earl X.

The effect of cardiac disability on adjustment to parents and family, by Earl X. Freed and William M. Cruickshank. Quarterly J. Child Behavior. July, 1952. 4:3:299-309. Reprint.

A projective Sentence Completion Test, devised by Dr. Cruickshank to test the self-concepts of handicapped children, was administered to a group of 71 cardiac children to examine their adjustment to parents and family. Results of these tests were compared with those obtained from tests administered to a variety of physically handicapped children. Data is tabulated, with similarities and differences summarized. Difficulty in adjustment of the cardiac child to the mother was one of the few differences assumed to be attributable to the cardiac handicap, and was thought to be due to the mother's role of having to inhibit activity in the child.

HEMIPLEGIA--EQUIPMENT

301. Weinstein, Max V.

New useful devices in the rehabilitation of the hemiplegic hand, by Max V. Weinstein and Alan Gordon. Phys. Therapy Rev. Feb., 1953. 33:2:70-73.

Six new devices--an exercise table, exercise glove, Japanese finger traps, finger traps with hooks and rings, finger trap gloves, and hand splint gloves--are described and pictured. These devices, utilized during rest and exercise, have improved the alignment of the involved fingers, hands, and wrists of hemiplegic patients and contributed considerably to their rehabilitation.

HEMIPLEGIA--MENTAL HYGIENE

302. Nathanson, Morton

Denial of illness; its occurrence in one hundred consecutive cases of hemiplegia, by Morton Nathanson, Philip S. Bergman and Gustave G. Gordon. A. M. A. Arch. Neurology and Psychiatry. Sept., 1952. 68:380-387. Reprint.

The report of an investigation to determine the incidence of denial of illness in patients with hemiplegia. Hemiplegia was chosen because of its prevalence and extensive somatic involvement. Denial of illness was observed in relation to the mental state of the patient, the side of the body involved, and other factors such as the presence of aphasia, age, and patterns of disorientation. Incidence of denial was found to be 28% in these cases, due to organic disease of the brain, and was always associated with an "organic mental syndrome." It occurred in much higher proportion in cases with left hemiplegia and with lesions of the "dominant" hemisphere. Also observed and described were associated phenomena such as rationalizations, confabulations, duplications, denial of the existence of an extremity, denial of other illnesses, disorientation, and denial of the patient's illness by others.

HIP--DISLOCATION

303. Plummer, George W.

Congenital dislocation of the hip; diagnosis and natural course. Pediatrics. Jan., 1953. 11:1:28-37.

"... This paper is concerned with the evaluation of clinical signs of congenital dislocation of the hips. The study was carried out on 227 infants, 9 months of age, who were born in Hiroshima, Japan. The circumstances of this investigation afforded a unique opportunity (1) to determine the reliability of physical signs of congenital dislocation of the hip, (2) to follow the natural course of this deformity and (3) to make some observations on the pathogenesis of the condition. ... " In accord with other investigators, the author found limitation of abduction of the flexed thighs the most consistent and valuable sign of this disorder. The primary physiologic defect is inadequate muscular and ligamentous support to the hip joint. Early support of the hip without immobilization of the infant is the most desirable therapy from a physiologic standpoint as it prevents deformity of the bony parts of the joint.

HOMEBOUND--EMPLOYMENT--GREAT BRITAIN

304. Buller, Georgiana

Employing the disabled outworker. Rehabilitation. Jan., 1953. 7:17-19.

Schemes for the employment of disabled homeworkers in England, as set up by a number of firms, are briefly described. Some of the difficulties regarding pay of homeworkers, the difficulty of control in enforcing statutory conditions, and the legal position of firms hiring homeworkers are pointed out. The British Council for Rehabilitation offers guidance to firms in doubt as to advisability of offering home-work to the disabled.

HOMEBOUND--SPECIAL EDUCATION

See 286.

HOSPITALS--ADMINISTRATION

305. American Hospital Association

Manual of hospital maintenance. Chicago, The Association, c1952. 116 p. (Publication M22-52)

This manual, while not a complete guide in maintaining everything in the hospital, provides general guidance for maintenance supervisors, hospital executives and the maintenance or house committees of boards of trustees. Sections on organization of maintenance, purchasing, supplies and storage, sanitation, heat, light, power and water, interior and exterior building and equipment maintenance, and preventive maintenance cover the wide scope of activity of the maintenance supervisor. A bibliography of suggested readings is included.

Available from the American Hospital Association, 18 East Division St., Chicago 10, Ill., at \$1.50 a copy.

LATERALITY

306. Seldowitz, Morton

Crossed laterality in children; report of pediatric, psychiatric, and psychological aspects of three cases, by Morton Seldowitz and Abraham B. Berman. Am. J. Diseases of Children. Jan., 1953. 85:1:20-33.

"Three cases of crossed mixed laterality or crossed or mixed cerebral dominance are presented. An inspection of the results of the psychometric program administered to the three patients in this study discloses a consistent pattern of disturbance in their visual-motor integration, perception, and spatial orientation. The presence of crossed laterality was indicated in all three cases...." Results of various tests showed marked distortion of proportion and loss of angulation, reversals in writing, serious educational deficiencies in reading, spelling and arithmetic, serious pathognomic signs of disturbances in the visual-motor area of the brain, and evidence of a disturbed emotional state and deterioration of personality.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--ETIOLOGY

307. New York. Department of Mental Hygiene

Symposium on research into the causes of feeble-mindedness. Utica, N. Y., State Hospitals Pr., 1952. 37 p.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--ETIOLOGY (continued)

Reprinted from the Forty-Third Annual Report of the Board of Visitors of Letchworth Village for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1951.

With the appropriation by the New York State Legislature of a specific sum for research at Letchworth Village, Thiells, N. Y., on the causes of feeble-mindedness, a letter was circulated among research workers in the field of psychiatry and neurology inquiring about ideas, trends, and suggestions for furthering research into mental deficiency. Twenty-one replies were received and included in this pamphlet presenting the views of leaders in their respective fields.

Issued by the State Department of Mental Hygiene, Albany, N. Y.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--MENTAL HYGIENE

See 322.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

308. Heiser, Karl F.

Applications of clinical psychology to mental deficiency. Training School Bul. Feb., 1953. 49:10:235-244.

Social and psychometric criteria for diagnosing mental deficiency are discussed, with a review of the literature in the field. The value of the use of various testing techniques is explored as are types of therapy employed in the treatment of mental deficiency. Effectiveness of counseling and psychotherapy with the mentally defective has been proved, the writer feels.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--RESEARCH

309. Yannet, Herman

The progress of medical research in the field of mental deficiency. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Jan., 1953. 57:3:447-452. Reprint.

Approaches to the problem of mental deficiency are divided into two groups for research--the organic, through the use of drugs, hormones, or surgery; and the preventive, through continuous investigation and discovery of new causes of mental deficiency. Some progress has been made in discovering prenatal injurious agents; these are reported briefly. Results of experiments with drugs, hormones, and surgery have been disappointing but there is still continued hope that this method of research may eventually supply the answer to overcoming mental deficiency.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--SOCIAL SERVICE

310. Mickelson, Phyllis

Some of the current challenges of case work with the mentally deficient. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Jan., 1953. 57:3:504-511.

Casework with the mentally deficient has two distinct areas--direct work with the high-grade defective, and direct work with the parents of severely retarded children. Challenges presenting themselves to case-workers include working for more accurate and individualized under-

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--SOCIAL SERVICE (continued)

standing of each mentally deficient client, helping the client without humiliating him, establishing rapport with clients and parent groups, and helping the mentally deficient to grow toward greater adequacy. There is need for the caseworker to develop closer working relationships with primary referral sources and to cooperate with parents groups in educating the public to a better understanding of the mentally deficient. Better services are needed for the severely retarded child as well as more preventive services for the higher grade defective.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--SPECIAL EDUCATION--CALIFORNIA

311. California. Kern County Superintendent of Schools

A foundation for special training in Kern County schools. Bakersfield, Calif., The Superintendent, 1953. 72 p. Mimeo.

This pamphlet is the basic guide to subsequent developments in the Kern County Public school program for the education of mentally retarded children and is intended for the use of educators and other interested professional people. In Part I, various concepts of mental retardation are defined. The effect of mental deficiency on the child, his needs, the philosophy of special training, and the legal framework in which such a program must be organized are discussed. The planning and organization of special classes is explained. Part II presents various phases of the educational program, considering areas of the program, educational resources, individual difficulties, family relations, school and community relations, guidance and staff organization.

Issued by Jesse D. Stockton, County Superintendent of Schools, Bakersfield, Calif.

312. Rothstein, Jerome H.

California's program for the severely retarded child. Exceptional Children. Feb., 1953. 19:5:171-173, 204.

California's public school program for the educable mentally retarded child, in operation for one year, is discussed. Such aspects as eligibility of pupils, details of administration, training of personnel, current status and future needs of the program are described.

MENTAL DISEASE--EMPLOYMENT

313. Kalson, Leon

The role of the rehabilitation workshop in psychiatric disabilities. J. Rehabilitation. Jan.-Feb., 1953. 19:1:3-6.

Experiences in rehabilitating the psychiatrically disabled are illustrated with several case histories by the writer who was supervisor of counseling and placement for the Group Guidance Service, co-sponsored by the B'nai B'rith Vocational Service Bureau and the United Vocational and Employment Service in Pittsburgh. He cites advantages of the rehabilitation workshop as a bridge between hospitalization and referral to a vocational rehabilitation agency. Evaluation and therapy thus provided have proven to be an effective technique in salvaging hospitalized patients and those with emotional disorders not requiring hospitalization.

MENTAL DISEASE--EMPLOYMENT (continued)

314. Rennie, Thomas A. C.

Vocational services for psychiatric clinic patients, by Thomas A. C. Rennie and Mary F. Bozeman. Cambridge, Mass., The Commonwealth Fund, 1952. 100 p. tabs.

Material in this study was derived from psychiatric clinic and vocational agency records of patients receiving treatment in six New York clinics on an outpatient basis, and is an exploration of the extent to which these patients presented vocational problems and a need for vocational services to resolve their problems. The study should be helpful to all agencies having a vocational service function, especially state divisions of vocational rehabilitation. It shows the many ways in which clinics and such agencies can work cooperatively to achieve maximum benefits. Described are the conduct of the study, extent of vocational problems, effectiveness of services given, special problems of special groups, procedures in cooperative work between agency and clinic, and psychotherapy and vocational service in a small community. Appendices contain statistical data from the study and a list of agencies in the New York area known to have given service to psychiatric clinic patients in the study.

Available from Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass., at \$1.25 a copy.

NEUROLOGY

315. American Academy of Pediatrics

Neurological conditions in children; a symposium. Pediatrics. Feb., 1953. 11:2:174-178.

Contents: Introduction, Randolph K. Byers. -Convulsive disorders in childhood, Frederic A. Gibbs. -Guides to optimal therapy in bacterial meningitis, Hattie E. Alexander. -The long-time prognosis of cerebral palsy, Bronson Crothers. -Developmental anomalies of the nervous system of surgical significance, Donald D. Matson.

316. Williams, Johnathan M.

Recognition of surgically treatable neurological disorders of childhood, by Jonathan M. Williams and Harold Stevens. J. Am. Med. Assn. Feb. 7, 1953. 151:6:455-458.

Some of the clinical problems in the sphere of neurological childhood disorders are defined here and the need for earlier and more accurate diagnosis emphasized. Those disorders discussed are meningoceles, idiopathic scoliosis, Pott's disease, brain tumor, skull fracture, brain abscess, tuberculous meningitis, subdural effusions. Increased responsibility lies with the physician for prompt diagnosis of neurological disorders.

OLD AGE--EMPLOYMENT

317. W. E. Upjohn Institute for Community Research

Employment of the older worker; two papers and a bibliography. Kalamazoo, Mich., The Institute, 1952. 24 p.

OLD AGE--EMPLOYMENT (continued)

Contents: Employment of the older worker: background of the issue, Clark Tibbitts. -Employment of the older worker: experience of employers in the Cleveland area, Arthur J. Noetzel, Jr. -Employment of the older worker: a selected bibliography, Charles C. Gibbons.

These papers were presented as part of a symposium held Sept. 2, 1951, at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association in Chicago. Dr. Charles C. Gibbons, compiler of the bibliography and a member of the Institute staff, arranged the symposium. Mr. Tibbitts of the U. S. Federal Security Agency presented the main considerations on employability of the older person--attitudes, selective placement techniques, existing security programs, administration of retirement systems, preservation and restoration of function. Mr. Noetzel reported on a survey conducted in the Cleveland area where officials of thirty-five manufacturing plants were interviewed on administrative problems of selection of older workers, reassignment of present employees, and counseling workers ready to retire.

Issued by the W. E. Upjohn Institute for Community Research, 709 S. Westnedge Ave., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

OSTEOCHONDRITIS

318. Green, William T.

Osteochondritis dissecans in children, by William T. Green and Henry H. Banks. J. Bone and Joint Surgery. Jan., 1953. 35-A:1:26-47, 64. Reprint.

This article, extensively illustrated with roentgenogram plates and citing case histories, records the writers' experiences with a series of twenty-seven cases of osteochondritis dissecans occurring in children under fifteen years of age. All were seen at the Children's Hospital, Boston, during the past twelve years. Emphasis is given to a discussion of the natural history of the condition and results obtained from various types of treatment. "... Osteochondritis dissecans has a significant incidence in childhood. Usually at this age, treatment may be expected to lead to spontaneous healing without residual deformity. In the majority of instances surgical intervention is not indicated."--Discussion.

PARALYSIS--PHYSICAL THERAPY

319. Kabat, Herman

Proprioceptive facilitation technics for treatment of paralysis, by Herman Kabat and Margaret Knott. Phys. Therapy Rev. Feb., 1953. 33:2:53-64.

The writers compare old methods of neuromuscular reeducation for paralysis with their gradual progression from passive and assistive motion to free motion, against gravity, and resistive motion, with proprioceptive facilitation for therapy of paralysis. This method is used at Kabat-Kaiser Institute for Rehabilitation in preference to the usual methods and is described here. They cite studies of others in the field to clarify their views that proprioceptive facilitation has a sound fundamental basis in neurophysiology.

PARAPLEGIA

See 296.

PARAPLEGIA--EQUIPMENT

320. Blau, Leslie

Assistive devices in achieving self-sufficiency; introduction of a new device for quadriplegics, by Leslie Blau, Joseph Phillips, and Donald L. Rose. Arch. Phys. Med. and Rehabilitation. Feb., 1953. 34:2:82-85.

Described here is a device which enables a severely paralyzed individual to go from a recumbent to a sitting position without human assistance. Its advantages lie in the simplicity of its construction (any blacksmith or mechanic could reproduce it), and its cost (it can be fabricated in six hours at a total cost of \$15). It is so made that the patient needs no more pulling strength than normally possessed in the little finger (about five pounds). Materials and a diagram for use in constructing the device are given.

PARAPLEGIA--MEDICAL TREATMENT

321. Alexander, Eben, Jr.

Treatment of traumatic paraplegia. No. Carolina Med. J. Jan., 1953. 14:1:32-34.

In this paper read before the Section on Neurology and Psychiatry, at a meeting of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina, May 6, 1952, the writer reviews developments in the care of patients with traumatic paraplegia, what can be expected in the way of recovery and rehabilitation, and urges that the rehabilitation process should be begun almost the moment the patient enters the hospital. A discussion by Dr. J. Leonard Goldner follows the article.

PLAY THERAPY

322. Mehlman, Benjamin

Group play therapy with mentally retarded children. J. Abnormal and Soc. Psychology. Jan., 1953. 48:1:53-60.

A report of a study made to investigate psychological changes, as indicated by various performance, behavior rating, and personality tests, evoked in institutionalized endogenous mentally retarded children as a result of a nondirective group play therapy experience. Thirty-two children were used in the experiment; all were from the Syracuse (N. Y.) State School for the Mentally Retarded. Methods of the experiment are described; statistical data on scores and personality changes are tabulated. The writer discusses results and the therapeutic process involved. Statistically significant increases in adjustment were found for the play therapy group only on the Hagerty-Olson-Wickman Behavior Rating Scale, he found; there was no significant change on the Binet or the Grace Arthur tests..

POLIOMYELITIS

323. Boyer, Robert

Poliomyelitis; a disease process and a community problem, by Robert Boyer and Waldo Greenspan. Arch. Pediatrics. July, Aug., 1952. 69:7 & 8. 2 pts. Reprint.

POLIOMYELITIS (continued)

Part I gives a short history of the disease and a discussion of the viruses responsible for poliomyelitis, reservoir and sources of infection, mode of transmission, portal of entry and route of invasion. Part II deals with the community's responsibility in prevention and control, as well as the organizations set up to cope with all phases of treatment and prevention. The work of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis and its local chapters is described. Some statistics on the incidence of polio and epidemics occurring in the United States are included, with a brief discussion of the social and economic factors of the disease.

POLIOMYELITIS--EMPLOYMENT

324. Wendland, Leonard V.

Employment prognosis of the post-poliomyelitic. J. Applied Psychology. Oct., 1952. 36:5:328-332. Reprint.

The employment status and history of 151 post-poliomyelitic patients, analyzing their experience in obtaining employment and keeping it, are reported here. Tables present data on a summary of occupations, mean weekly income, and the significance of education to it. From statistics of the data it would appear that the employment prognosis of the post-poliomyelitic was able to compare favorably with that of the non-handicapped in the Los Angeles area.

POLIOMYELITIS--EQUIPMENT

325. Rubin, David

A forearm-flexion device for the paralyzed upper extremity with potentially functional hand, by David Rubin (and others). Arch. Phys. Med. and Rehabilitation. Feb., 1953. 34:2:99-104.

Applying the principles of upper extremity prosthetics, Kabat-Kaiser Institute and the Engineering Artificial Limbs Research Project of the University of California jointly developed a simple, inexpensive, and extremely useful forearm-flexion device for the poliomyelitis patient with a completely or partially paralyzed upper extremity where there remained a potentially functional hand. The device is described and illustrated, showing details of construction and as it appears on the patient. It is lightweight, easy to put on and remove, and cosmetically ideal.

POLIOMYELITIS--MEDICAL TREATMENT

326. Raisman, Victor

The importance of stretching in the treatment of acute and convalescent poliomyelitis, by Victor Raisman and Frederick C. Courten. N. Y. State J. Med. Dec. 15, 1952. 52:24:3005-3009. Reprint.

"Stretching of the muscles in acute and subacute polio, preferably with the aid of curare, and started immediately after the onset, is the most satisfactory method of treatment, since it tends to prevent deformities and gives the paralyzed muscles their best chance of recovery."-- Conclusion. The authors employed this method of treatment for two years, after which the use of curare was omitted. Details of the curare

POLIOMYELITIS--MEDICAL TREATMENT (continued)

stretching regime are given. Certain precautions in carrying out treatment are stressed when curare is used. Follow-up cases showed that patients who continued the stretching following discharge from the hospital remained relaxed.

PREGNANCY

327. American Heart Association

Heart disease and pregnancy. New York, The Assn. (1953). 11 p.

Questions arising concerning the advisability of women with heart disease bearing children are answered in this booklet prepared by a special committee of the Scientific Council of the American Heart Association. Briefly reported are studies made of two groups of women with rheumatic heart disease--those bearing children and those who have not. Results indicate no difference in the life span of the two groups. Precautions to be taken during pregnancy, dangers to avoid, disturbing symptoms to be watched by the doctor, and the necessity for frequent and competent examination by the physician are pointed out. The booklet complements "Prenatal Care," published by the U. S. Children's Bureau.

Available from American Heart Association, 44 East 23rd St., New York 10, N. Y.

PUBLIC HEALTH

See 272.

PUBLISHING

328. American Medical Writers' Association

Symposium on medical writing; papers presented at the 9th annual meeting..., St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 1, 1952. Miss. Valley Med. J. Jan., 1953. 75:5-22. Reprint.

Contents: Things medical writers shouldn't do, Walter C. Alvarez. - Why write? J. Linwood Cutler. -Editing the medical manuscript, Theodore Peterson. -Medical writing and a medical manuscript editing service, Harold Swanberg. -Wanted more medical writers, W. W. Bauer.

Distributed in reprint form by the American Medical Writers' Association, 209-224, W. C. U. Bldg., Quincy, Illinois

READING

See 274.

REHABILITATION

329. Lesser, Marion S.

Factors prognostic for vocational rehabilitation among the physically handicapped, by Marion S. Lesser and Robert C. Darling. Arch. Phys. Med. and Rehabilitation. Feb., 1953. 34:2:73-81.

This article reports information obtained through the follow-up investigation of 531 former patients of the Institute for the Crippled and Disabled, a rehabilitation center in New York City which has operated

REHABILITATION (continued)

for the past thirty-five years. Data on social, marital, vocational, and physical status were collected; one group of cases has been closed ten years, the other, two. The relationships between the factors of sex, education, and intelligence and employment were explored. One factor in particular, appears to have a consistent influence on employment--time, coupled with practical experience "out in the world," helps the disabled person to compensate for his disabilities, allowing him to achieve economic and social independence.

REHABILITATION--LEGISLATION

330. Benshoof, Howard L.

Current trends in state legislation for the disabled. J. Rehabilitation. Jan.-Feb., 1953. 19:1:13-15.

This discussion is concerned primarily with "...those trends that are clearly evident and closely related to vocational rehabilitation...." Efforts to reduce the incidence of permanent disablement have resulted in programs of prevention through strengthening health and safety codes. Compensation laws have been amended to include liberalization of benefits, coverage of additional employment, to facilitate rehabilitation and to increase coverage of occupational diseases. Closer working relationships have developed between compensation agencies, insurance carriers, and rehabilitation divisions of the states. Program financing by states has resulted in increased expenditures by states for vocational rehabilitation services. Services for the chronically ill and aged have been provided by legislation in some instances.

REHABILITATION--PROGRAMS

331. Holland-Hibbert, J.

Some gaps between theory and practice. Rehabilitation. Jan., 1953. 7:2-6, 9.

The writer, a disabled person who has concerned himself with rehabilitation for the past seven years, points out some of the obvious failures of the rehabilitation services in England. In the areas of the Disablement Resettlement Officer, trade unions, taxation anomalies, home work, Remploy, training centers, and the power of local authorities, he suggests improvements, while describing the general picture of rehabilitation in England.

332. Shands, Alfred Rives, Jr.

The care and treatment of crippled children in the United States. J. Bone and Joint Surgery. Jan., 1953. 35-A:1:237-244. Reprint.

In this address read at the Joint Meeting of the Orthopaedic Associations in London, July 2, 1952, Dr. Shands gives a brief history of the care of crippled children in the United States and discusses briefly present institutional care, instruction of the child, instruction of professional workers with crippled children, research and investigation on problems of the causes of crippling, and concludes with some statistics revealed by a survey of state services made in 1951.

REHABILITATION CENTERS--CANADA

333. Gingras, G.

The rehabilitation centre; foreword by Howard A. Rusk. Montreal, Canada, Rehabilitation Soc. for Cripples, 1953. 24 p. illus. (No. 2, educational ser. on physical medicine and rehabilitation)

Published also in French under the title: Le Centre de Rehabilitation.

A pamphlet describing the proposed rehabilitation center which the Rehabilitation Society for Cripples hopes to build in Montreal. Rehabilitation techniques, administrative procedures, and staff problems are reviewed briefly and floor plans for the proposed building are included.

Available from the Rehabilitation Society for Cripples, 6265 Hudson Road, Montreal, Canada, at \$1.00 a copy.

REHABILITATION CENTERS--OKLAHOMA

334. Schultz, Ward M.

Exchanging disability for work ability at Okmulgee. J. Rehabilitation. Jan.-Feb., 1953. 19:1:8-12, 20.

A description of the vocational and medical rehabilitation program developed at the Oklahoma A. and M. School of Technical Training through the cooperation of federal and state vocational rehabilitation agencies, and administered by a medical advisory committee set up by the State Medical Society. Dr. Schultz, medical director of the rehabilitation center, has returned to his post at the U. S. Public Health Service hospital, Staten Island, N. Y.

REHABILITATION CENTERS--ADMINISTRATION

335. New York. New York University-Bellevue Medical Center. Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation

Manual of procedures of the Children's Division, including objectives, philosophy, policies, and staff functions of the Children's Division, by George G. Deaver and staff, in collaboration with the Association for the Aid of Crippled Children, New York. New York, The Institute, 1952. 43 p. (Rehabilitation monograph IV)

Written for the orientation, instruction and guidance of the staff of the Children's Division of the Institute, this manual will also be helpful to those interested in the organization and administration of a children's rehabilitation unit. Material outlining procedures of referral, intake, screening, evaluation, and the keeping of records with a listing and brief description of various types of service available in the rehabilitation unit is given.

Available from The Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, New York University-Bellevue Medical Center, 400 East 34th St., New York 16, N. Y., at \$1.00 a copy.

RHEUMATIC FEVER

336. Acute rheumatism; Parts I and II. Medical Times. Jan., Feb., 1953. 81:1 & 2. 2 pts.

RHEUMATIC FEVER (continued)

Part I contains a summarization of the essential information on the subject, which, in this review, refers principally to rheumatic fever. Incidence, etiology, pathogeneses, pathology, signs and symptoms, laboratory findings, diagnosis and differential diagnosis, course and prognosis are covered. Part II discusses information on therapy-- general measures, local therapy, various drugs and their use, contraindications, toxic symptoms displayed, and prophylactic measures. The article is intended as a time-saving refresher for busy practitioners.

RHEUMATIC FEVER--MEDICAL TREATMENT

337. Bland, Edward F.

The natural history of rheumatic fever; a twenty year perspective, by Edward F. Bland and T. Duckett Jones. Annals Internal Med. Nov., 1952. 37:5:1006-1026. Reprint.

In reviewing twenty years' experience with rheumatic fever, the writers present facts and figures on the consequences of the disease in terms of heart disease and longevity. They emphasize characteristics of the disease essential for its recognition, examine the validity and relative importance of these clinical features after twenty years' follow-up study, and assess factors likely to be responsible for lessening severity and incidence of the disease.

338. Hansen, Arild E.

Rheumatic fever. Am. J. Nursing. Feb., 1953. 53:2:168-171. Reprint.

An article reviewing the clinical picture of rheumatic fever, its diagnosis, duration, and prognosis, and the medical treatment and nursing care for the nurse who has the responsibility of caring for the child during the various phases of the disease.

SCHOOL HYGIENE--GREAT BRITAIN

See 340.

SHELTERED WORKSHOPS

See 313.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

339. Kelly, Elizabeth M.

Essential classroom activity skills for orthopedically handicapped children, by Elizabeth M. Kelly and Dorothy G. Harrison. Exceptional Children. Feb., 1953. 19:5:174-178, 186.

The Branch Brook School for Crippled Children, Newark, New Jersey, evaluates pupils' physical disabilities in terms of their success in the physical functions of daily living through use of a Test of Essential Classroom Activity Skills. Because of its simplicity, the Test is usable with all children and especially useful as a guide in interviews with parents. The Test and some experimental results of its use are described. A remedial program in the areas of self-help, eating and socialization was begun in 1940 at this school, based on the use of the Vineland Maturity Scale and the Test here outlined.

SPECIAL EDUCATION--GREAT BRITAIN

340. Great Britain. Ministry of Education

The health of the school child; report of the chief medical officer of the... for the years 1950 and 1951. London, H. M. Stationery Off., 1952. 144 p. illus., tables.

Covers school health services in England, medical and administrative aspects of the school clinic, the work of the school nurse, dental service, growth and nutrition of the school child, and the place of swimming in the physical education program. Also included are chapters on the prevention of tuberculosis among school children, the cerebral palsied child and his education, and the educational provisions for the sub-normal, the epileptic, and the "delicate" child. The appendix contains statistical information on special schools, mortality, dental inspection, incidence of various diseases, number of treatments given for specific defects, and staff of school health services.

Available from British Information Service, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y., at \$1.25 a copy.

SPECIAL EDUCATION--LEGISLATION

341. Zedler, Empress Young

Public opinion and public education for the exceptional child; court decisions, 1873-1950. Exceptional Children. Feb., 1953. 19:5:187-188, 190, 192-198.

Various stages in the American concept of the state and the law in regard to the handicapped child are revealed through a review of court decisions affecting these children, their right to a school attendance and instruction suitable to their needs.

SPEECH CORRECTION--DELAWARE

342. Sabloff, Jack

Speech and hearing in a public health program, by Jack Sabloff and L. LeRoy Horne. Am. J. Public Health. Feb., 1953. 43:2:204-209. Reprint.

The history, development, and operation of the Delaware public health speech and hearing program of the Delaware Hospital Audiology and Speech Center, Wilmington. The policy of the State Board of Health has been to concentrate efforts on the preschool group. "There are two, and quite dissimilar, object lessons to be derived from this reported experience. One lies in its story of the way several agencies worked together toward a joint administrative enterprise. The other is the exploration of a relatively new area of the public health domain."

See also 284.

SPEECH CORRECTION--MICHIGAN

343. Auston, John T.

Speech disorders at Michigan State. Mich. Education J. Feb., 1953. 30:7:338-339.

SPEECH CORRECTION--MICHIGAN (continued)

The Basic College Speech Improvement Service at Michigan State College has examined for speech disorders 26,445 freshman students since 1945. This article points out the extent and types of speech disorders observed and prevailing points of view about speech disorders, based on trends discovered among these college students. Statistics summarizing the findings of the examinations are tabulated.

SURGERY (PLASTIC)

344. Abel, Theodora M.

Personality characteristics of the facially disfigured. Trans., N. Y. Acad. of Sciences. June, 1952. 14:8:325-329. Reprint.

A project carried on at the New York University College of Medicine during 1949-51 for the purpose of studying the psycho-social and psychiatric aspects of facial disfigurement and plastic surgery is reported. This paper is limited to a comparison of mild and severe disfigurement, using the results of human-figure drawings and of the Rorschach Test given before and after surgery. Difficulties the facially disfigured reported experiencing in interpersonal relationships and in successful living are reflected in the projective material. Severely disfigured persons were found to be somewhat less disturbed than the mildly disfigured and accept themselves better, having better control over feelings and impulses.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION--PERSONNEL

345. Levine, Louis S.

A training program for rehabilitation counselors, by Louis S. Levine and Janet W. Pence. J. Rehabilitation. Jan.-Feb., 1953. 19:1:16-17, 20.

A proposed minimum program of training for the rehabilitation counselor is given here, as outlined by the San Francisco Chapter of the National Rehabilitation Association. Covering two academic years, it could, when presented on the graduate level, terminate in a Master's degree in Rehabilitation Counseling, and would be built on an undergraduate major in any of the social science fields or equivalent experience gained in industry or areas related to rehabilitation counseling. Few professional level courses aimed at the needs of vocational rehabilitation workers are available.

VOLUNTEER WORKERS

346. Towley, Louis

Off-stage: some board members speak. Social Work J. Jan., 1953. 34:1:12-16.

The writer, professor of social work at Washington University, St. Louis, reports on a series of meetings in which social agency board members participated to discuss the general job of board membership. Discussions ranged from the subject of the relationship with Chest and with Council, the private agency's responsibility for legislation or extra-legal community policy, inter-agency cooperation, executive committee's

VOLUNTEER WORKERS (continued)

job, to the chasm between board and staff, on how to make a treasurer more effective and how to dovetail the specific agency's function with generic social agency service to the community. Board members' opinions are quoted to summarize the content of the meetings. Quotes are also given on the selection of board members, orientation, approach, and the problem of providing effective, satisfactory participation.

347. White, H. Ferris, Jr.

Strengths and weaknesses of volunteers and the volunteer system. Modern Hospital. Mar., 1953. 80:3:98-102.

The writer gives both praise and constructive criticism to volunteers and the volunteer system. Suggestions for strengthening volunteer activity by eliminating some of the weaknesses inherent in this type of organization are made. Among the faults mentioned were poor indoctrination of individual volunteers, failure to keep professional staffs aware of basic needs, refusal to spread responsibility, lack of standard patterns for recruiting members, and poor utilization of volunteers.

WALKING

348. Evans, Dannettee

How to use crutches. Today's Health. Jan., 1953. 31:1:40-41, 54-55.

An informal type of article giving advice on the selection and use of crutches and hints to make crutch walking easier.

NEW BOOKS BRIEFLY NOTED

BRAIN

349. Himwich, Harold E.

Brain metabolism and cerebral disorders. Baltimore, Williams & Wilkins Co., 1951. 451 p. illus. \$6.00.

"... Himwich explains, from the viewpoint of cellular physiology and biochemistry, the methods by which energy is elaborated, distributed and utilized to support nervous activity. He then proceeds to explain energetics in terms of behavior--that is, how the nervous system carries on at the expense of the energy elaborated within it. The normal cerebral metabolic rate is computed, and the variations wrought in this rate by anoxia, narcosis, and such diseases as psychosis, mental deficiency and avitaminosis are estimated. These studies are of great practical interest to the clinician, for whom they clarify the effect on the brain of anesthesia and various therapeutic measures. The allocation of elements of behavior to their respective areas of representation in the brain is based on the concept of neurophylogenesis. An appreciation of the theory of 'Levels of Function' is of enormous advantage to the physician in understanding the normal and treating the abnormal nervous system."

HANDICAPPED--BIOGRAPHY

350. Disabilities and how to live with them. London, England, Lancet Limited, 1952. 243 p.

In this collection, 55 patients, or former patients, report how they have coped with their handicaps. Published originally in The Lancet as a series of articles, these stories have given physicians and medical students a better understanding of the special problems of such patients. Anyone, including the disabled, by reading only several of these true personal accounts, will take courage from the authors who have proven that spirit is more than flesh, and that a disability is largely what you make of it.

Published by The Lancet, Ltd., 7 Adam St., Adelphi, London W. C. 2, England, at 10s 6d a copy.

HEALTH SERVICES--PROGRAMS

351. President's Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation Building America's health. Washington, D. C., The Commission, 1952-

Library has: V. 1, Findings and recommendations. 1952. 80 p. - V. 5, The people speak: excerpts from regional public hearings on health. 1953. 521 p.

Volume I includes the Commission's principles, major findings in the fields of health personnel and facilities, the organization of health services, medical research, financing of personal health services, and the government's share in promoting health services, with recommendations on special aspects of health service.

Volume V is composed of selections from the testimony of the nearly 400 witnesses who appeared at the eight public hearings in various sections of the United States which were held by the President's Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation. Material is grouped in two broad categories--the first representing specific health problems and the second presenting points of view of professional groups, labor, farmer, veteran, etc.

Available from U. S. Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., at 50¢ for Volume I; \$2.50 for Volume V.

HEART DISEASE

352. Marvin, H. M.

You and your heart; a clinic for laymen on the heart and circulation, by H. M. Marvin (and others). Revised. New York, New Am. Library of World Literature, 1953. 192 p.

Five of the nation's eminent specialists have described in simple, understandable and authoritative language the functions of the heart and blood vessels in sickness and health. It was written for the layman, to relieve anxiety and to furnish understanding of heart disease. The various types of heart disease, your chances of getting them, and what medical science can do for them are explained. Advice is given on the amount of activity a person with heart disease can safely tolerate, on the use of drugs, on the part played by diet, rest, and emotions. Certain misapprehensions are cleared up and a brief summary of what is being accomplished by research is given. Paperbound, of "pocket-book" size, for popular distribution at 35¢ a copy.

SPEECH CORRECTION

353. Johnson, Wendell

Diagnostic manual in speech correction; a professional training workbook, by Wendell Johnson, Frederic L. Darley, and D. C. Spriestersbach. New York, Harper & Bros., c1952. 221 p. Planographed.

This workbook, recommended as a "standard handbook for all those working with the speech handicapped in schools, clinics, and hospitals," should be of value to physicians, psychologists, and educational supervisors as well as the speech correctionist. Covering systematically the procedures employed in examination and diagnosis of speech disorders, from the taking of the case history to the writing of the diagnostic case summary, it gives detailed instructions and forms for the administration of tests for various disorders. Valuable background material is included in each of the twenty-two units which speech correctionists must learn to do in acquiring skill in examination and diagnosis. Appendices, ten in all, cover orientation to the professional field of speech correction, basic professional vocabulary lists, rating sheets for student clinician evaluation, and orientation to the problems of the stutterer, to related fields of audiology and clinical psychology. The manual is in conventional workbook form, with perforated and punched pages for use in filing. A product of many years' work in the University of Iowa Speech Clinic, it presents a set of standard practices evolved in actual clinic administration.